

WATER
FESTIVAL

Last Sunday's 3rd national synchronized swimming championship in the swimming pool of the Moscow Olympiyskiy Sports Complex was first to be held under the auspices of a recently instituted federation embracing 2,000 performers from 22 Soviet cities.

87 participants from seven Union republics contested the awards, said USSR state coach Igor Bugayets. Even though the scores went to already famous Moscow competitors, 19-year-old Yelena Osipova who won the overall title and her partner Irina Polyomkina who snatched two titles for the pair and group composition, they had a rather tough time from younger competitors.

The performances last Sunday offered trainers the basis for the selection of a national team for its first yet European junior championship due on August 16-19 at the Hange, Holland.

Yelena Dolzhenko, 17, who won the bronze in the individual programme, has been practising the sport for only three years. Her cherished goal is to make the European finals. Her teammates in the national junior team Irina Zhukova and Olga Bolaya who did well in the duet event, are also in a fighting mood.

It is believed that the rising skills of the girls offer good hopes for the USSR to present a fairly strong team for the 1985 European championship in Sofia and the 1986 Madrid world championship.

Valeriya MIKONOVA



National champions Irina Polyomkina and Yelena Osipova in action. Photo by Andrei Kayuzov

26th MEDAL FOR SERGEI KOPYLOV

At the just ended national championships on the Kyivskoye Olympic cycling track in Moscow, 24-year-old Sergei Kopylov of Tula won two gold awards and is now considered to be one of the main favorites in the "Friendship-84" tournament scheduled for Moscow in late August.

In our previous issue we carried a report on triple world champion Sergei Kopylov's 1,000 m time trial wins. Last Sunday he won his favourite sprint event where he twice won

the world title in an event closely contested with Alexander Pankov of Sverdlovsk, 1980 Games time trials silver medalist. In the past year or two Pankov has followed Kopylov's system of combining time trials with sprint, which has boosted his performance considerably. Finishing third in the race was junior ex-world champion, 19-year-old Nikolai Kovsh of Moscow.

For Kopylov his latest win brought up to 26 the number of his gold awards.



Reigning national champions Moscow Slava were thrashed 3-0 by Kutaisi DSK in a recent national rugby championship in Moscow. Photo by Sergei Prosvakov

YURI TITOV
ELECTED PRESIDENT

Yuri Titov, 48, of the USSR, was elected president of the International Gymnastic Federation for a third term at the authoritative organization's recent Congress. He was first elected to this office in 1976.

A Member Master of Sport, he was overall world champion in 1962. He also won the Olympic team title in 1956.

Our editorial office, which organizes annual International "Moscow News" gymnastics competitions is in constant touch with Yuri Titov.

As our long-time friend we wish him good health and success in his work as President of IGF.

THE SCORE
IS 7-7 SO FAR...

Winning champion American John McEnroe and five times Wimbledon winner Swede Bjorn Borg who left competitive sports two years ago will hold an exhibition match in Kansas City, Missouri, this September, according to an Associated Press report.

The idea belongs to McEnroe who still has no edge over his rival, the score of their matches being 7-7 so far. McEnroe won when they met in the US open championships in 1981.

Games
without champions

From July 28 to August 12 Los Angeles will be the scene for the 23rd Olympics but conspicuously absent from the Games are sportsmen from the USSR and most socialist nations.

One of the most attractive aspects of sports is keen competition out of which the ablest emerge in a hard-fought and honest contest. From this standpoint the present Games cannot, regrettably, provide a true idea of the balance of power in most Olympic sports. According to the Bratislava "Pravda" newspaper, 56 per cent of the world champions in various sporting activities will be missing from the Los Angeles Games. None are attending such events as weightlifting, modern pentathlon, basketball, and handball. The percentage of champions in boxing, and Graeco-Roman and freestyle wrestling that will be absent from the Games is 75. Even in athletics the figure stands at over 53 per cent.

The Games' Organizing Committee and the US administration especially, have done all they could to keep the USSR away from Los Angeles. Anti-Soviet campaigns, threats of physical violence and libelous statements were matched by discriminatory demands for the Olympic Charter, forcing Soviet sportsmen to decline participation in these all-important Games.

But what purpose did the anti-Soviet hysteria serve? Indeed in the Games has declined, instantly affecting the ticket sales, and technical performance has lost its standards. In fact, the organizers were interested in other things, which surfaced most graphically on the opening

day — an undisputed pro-gender of the "American way of life" and a continuation of its presidential campaign.

Soviet people are deeply convinced that the difficulties Olympic movement has met to are only temporary and the forces advocating the best of the Olympic movement, its compliance with the Olympic Charter and making the Games a holiday of youth and sports would ultimately triumph.

Libya stays out

Only several hours before the Los Angeles Games took off Libya announced its decision to attend in protest over discriminatory measures by the US State Department against Libyans.

A Department spokesman in Washington said that three Libyans were refused visas for various reasons. The spokesman said they had been barred from the Games only when they refused to board a plane for Los Angeles.

The president of the Organizing Committee of the Games, Lord Uchier-Smith, claimed that he was not his responsibility to ensure that the Games were a government event. He said that the Committee, being a private corporation, had to take it, and that the Games would take no action in the case.

Brazil refuses
to compete

Brazil will not take part in the Los Angeles Games because of the American competition.

According to the Brazilian authorities, the person who was supposed to be the Brazilian rider had to wear a mask across the neck. The Brazilian rider had to wear a mask across the neck. The Brazilian rider had to wear a mask across the neck.

Police and the Olympic committee members, especially for security in Santa Anita where the Olympic games were being held, said that this was merely a pretext. One of the athletes even went so far as to say that the horse had not the metal plate at the end of its neck. It seems there are some riders taking place at the Los Angeles Olympics.

First results

On the opening day of the Los Angeles Olympics nine sets of medals were contested. The USA won most of them. Two world swimming records were set in the process—Michael Gross of West Germany won the 200 m freestyle in 1:47.44, while Steve Lundquist of the USA took the 100 m breaststroke in 1:06.05.

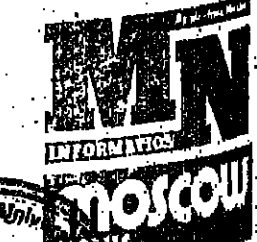
Two gold medals went to China. Xu Hailong won the free pistol, and Zeng Guojun triumphed in the under-52 weightlifting division totalling 235 kg. According to specialists, this result have disqualified him from competing in the 1983 top six world championship. By way of comparison Moscow Olympians winner Kanybek Kasimovskiy of the USSR totalling 245 kg, while the world record of 260 kg belongs to Nemo Terzitsky of Bulgaria.

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ANDREI GROMYKO:
'Still no changes
in U.S. foreign
policy'

Washington. During his stay in the United States Andrei Gromyko, Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, had a meeting in the White House with US President Ronald Reagan at the latter's invitation.

In the course of their two-hour talk, which was later continued at a luncheon given by President Reagan, the key question of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America and, in this connection, the situation in the world as a whole were discussed on a major scale.

Andrei Gromyko made it clear to the President the principal Soviet assessment of the present-day course of US policy, which was characterized in a statement by Gromyko in the course of the meeting as obviously geared towards further and dangerous escalation of international tensions.

After meeting with the US President, Andrei Gromyko made the following statement to the press:

The talk with President Ronald Reagan, in the course of which the basic principles of the policy of the Soviet Union and the United States were set out on both sides, does not, regrettably, make it possible to draw a conclusion on practical changes in the US administration's foreign policy. There is no evidence that it is ready to adopt realistic positions on its urgent problems of war

(Continued on page 2)

CIRCULATED AT THE UN

New York. Letters by USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to UN General Secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar in which the Soviet Union proposes to discuss in the agenda of the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes for the benefit of mankind and the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any actions by states aimed at undermining the social and political system in other sovereign states.

Kalevi Sorsa:
the visit was useful

My visit to the Soviet Union was quite successful, Kalevi Sorsa told a TASS correspondent. The meetings and talks in Moscow were held in a cordial atmosphere of good-neighbourliness. I am particularly grateful to my meeting with Konstantin Chernenko, and this showed a deep un-

derstanding of the problems which are now of vital importance to the Finnish people and reiterated his country's allegiance to the treaty concluded between our nations and the cause of preservation of peace on earth. I am sure, he said, that the visit will further strengthen our relations.

BAM:
'golden' link in place

They laid the last "golden" link in the Balkal-Amur Railway. Photo by A. Aboza

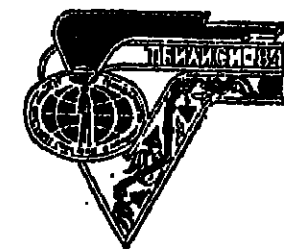


Trains speeding along the BAM line. Photo by B. Bryukhanenko

Konstantin Chernenko has received numerous congratulations in connection with his recent award of the Order of Lenin and his third Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal.

In a letter published in "PRAVDA", Konstantin Chernenko expressed his deep gratitude to all those who congratulated him on the occasion.

In his letter Chernenko writes in particular: 'I will do all I can to work for greater unity among the socialist countries, for growth in the authority and influence of the international Communist and working class movement; stronger alliance between world socialism and the national liberation movement; the development of the mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and other states; a firm rebuttal of the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, and for strengthening peace and security of peoples.'

Solidarity
in action

Tbilisi. The Soviet people support the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism, for freedom, independence and the right to decide their own fates.

This is contained in a declaration adopted by participants of the Fifth Soviet Conference of Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa which has just ended in Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia. Participating in its deliberations were representatives from all the constituent republics of the USSR and guests from seventy countries.

Addressing the Conference, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, Eduard Shevardnadze, stressed that the Soviet Union attached great importance to the strengthening and development of alliance with peoples struggling for a just course. The activities of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the tasks facing this organization were described by Alexander Dzasokhov, Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Yevgeniy Primakov, Director of the Afr-

(Continued on page 2)

Sixty years of Soviet Kirghizia

Seven thousand and 820 thousand. These two figures, which represent the numbers of pupils in school before the Revolution and today, speak of the blossoming of culture in the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic which celebrates the sixtieth anniversary of its proclamation in mid-October this year.

100 and 45,900 are the respective and comparative figures of hospital beds in the republic. Industrial output in Kirghizia has grown 600 times. By the beginning of the current century, only 0.6 per cent of the population could read and write. Today, the membership of Kirghiz Academy of Sciences is 1.5 thousand.

Before the Revolution, there were no books or newspapers in the Kirghiz language. The system of writing was first devised in 1924. Today, there are sixty newspapers published in the language, with a circulation of 715 thousand copies. Besides, there are 16 magazines.

These and many other figures and facts, characterizing the blossoming of the mountainous country and the progress of its



A Kirghiz national festive dance. Photo by V. Rasolayev

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"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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U.S. finds itself isolated at UNESCO

Paris. UNESCO continues to be subjected to Washington's furious attacks.

This is borne out by a speech made by the US delegate Mr. Gerard who addressed the 120th Session of UNESCO's Executive Board now meeting in Paris. The American delegate this time made another attempt to bring pressure to bear on the organization and to make UNESCO give up its fundamental principles. Again resorting to blackmail, Mr. Gerard declared that UNESCO's Secretariat had allegedly done very little to improve its work, and, therefore,

the present session would quite possibly be the last one in which the United States took part.

Washington's position was sharply criticized by a whole number of members of the Executive Board. The course of the present session shows that the United States has actually found itself in isolation, because even its Western allies have admitted that UNESCO is going along the road of constructive changes, and have spoken in favour of reforms which at present its leadership is carrying out.

High praise of Soviet proposals

Aden. The Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party has had a plenary meeting here under the chairmanship of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the People's Council and Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ali Nasser Muhammad. The delegates who attended the meeting examined the questions involved in the activities of the Yemen Socialist Party in the political, social and economic spheres.

The plenary meeting expres-

sed concern over the growing international tensions which have arisen as a result of the militaristic activities of the imperialist circles. It confirmed the foreign political course followed by the party towards the struggle for peace and security of the peoples.

The participants in the plenary meeting have given a high praise for the proposals made by the Soviet Union on a Middle East settlement, noting that these proposals provide a real basis for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In memory of Nasser

Cairo. Celebrations were held in Egypt in memory of the 14th death anniversary of the President of the republic, outstanding political and state figure of the Arab East, Gamal Abdel Nasser. During a ceremony a wreath was laid at his grave attended by high party and public officials. The wreath was laid by Egyptian President, H. Mubarak.

In his radio and TV address to the nation, Mubarak stressed

that the name of Nasser was inseparably linked with the gains of the July revolution of 1952, which opened up a new epoch in the life of Egypt and placed the country on the road of independent development. The revolution, he said, changed the course of history in the region and gave a powerful boost to the national liberation movement of other peoples.



And yet they say I cannot destroy the world! Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

NO REPLY FROM ISRAEL

New York. Tel Aviv refuses to comply with the UN Security Council's resolution demanding that Israel's occupation authorities cease their illegal activities directed against the Mayors of the towns of El Khalil and Halbul now held in prison. This is contained in a report by the UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar published in the Headquarters of the International

community. The report says the Security Council has requested the Secretary-General to report on the compliance with the resolution to the UN General Assembly. In view of this, J. Perez de Cuellar has sent a verbal note to Israel's permanent representative at the United Nations asking him to provide information about the implementation of the resolution. There is no reply yet.

CIA KEEPS MURDERERS

Washington. The Senate Intelligence Committee, reports the newspaper "Boston Globe", has drawn a report which contains documentary materials which testify to the many years of cooperation between the American Central Intelligence Agency and a number of representatives of the army and punitive agencies in El Salvador involved in the operations of the "death squad". Among other activities, the Central Intelligence Agency in the 70s al-

located an annual 90-thousand-dollar pay to the head of the Salvadoran police, Nicolas Carranza, who, together with other accomplices, is guilty of the murder of thousands of people, and of carrying out genocide policies, the newspaper adds. The pretext to struggle against the local patriots. The report also mentions other similar facts. However, under the pretext of guarding official secrets, they are concealed from the American public.

ANDREI GROMYKO 'Still no changes in U.S. foreign policy'

(Continued from page 1)

and peace, without a mutually acceptable solution of which change for the better is not to either in Soviet-American relations or in the international situation.

The President spoke in the of more frequent meetings between representatives of sides — at summit, meeting, other levels. This is, as combined with the nature content of the talks and the lack of constructive results, namely: cessation of the race, reduction of the arms with the ultimate aim of destroying them altogether, a nation of the dangerous international tension — all this, certainly help to put right state of affairs both in the world as a whole and in the sphere of relations between two powers.

But this is not the end of the Soviet Union will continue to judge the real intentions of American side by its deeds. The future will show whether Washington intends to adjust its political course.

After meeting with Soviet Ambassador to the UN, Andrei Gromyko had met with the Secretary of State George Shultz and further exchanged views on connection with similar some regions of the world, including Europe, the Middle East and the Far East.

It was agreed to hold a future — in case of a meeting with the common sides — meetings of representatives to further discuss aforementioned and other problems.

During the talk, questions of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the USA were also dealt with.

Solidarity in action

(Continued from page 1)

ca Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences Andrei Gromyko, and other specialists.

The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee is actively fruitfully cooperating with national organizations and revolutionary-liberation movements nearly one hundred countries. The conviction that the Soviet Union is in the vanguard of the struggle against imperialism, backed by the Soviet Union, has been the foreign guests of the Soviet Union. Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

and MNI special correspondents

FACTS and EVENTS

© The Union of Soviet Friendship and Peace Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet Union Chinese Friendship League have held a 35th anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

© A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of China, headed by B. M. Rabinovich, is in Moscow for an official visit.

© A ceremony has been held in the Ministry of Health, where scores of 123 other cholera vaccine were given to the Soviet Union.



Billy Graham testifies

New York. Soviet people are deeply and sincerely interested in peace. Twice during the past century they have experienced the horrible and destructive effects of war and know it is like World War II. The USSR, the noted US public religious figure, Billy Graham, told a press conference to mark his trip around the Soviet Union.

He said he learnt from his previous talks in the Soviet Union that the Soviet people are eager for sincere dialogue with the USA but will never accept any kind of blackmail or political strength. The USA and the USSR have the most powerful weapons capable of destroying the world and leave mankind no chances for survival.

We live in a very complex and dangerous period of history. Why I am sure that common sense and understanding between nations, like my own and the Soviet Union, is essential for peace on our planet. B. Graham emphasized, adding that he would like the USSR and the USA to engage in talks that would lead to the destruction of nuclear weapons.

Neighbours should know each other better

Tokyo. The Japanese public is actively preparing for the forthcoming Soviet-Japanese round-table conference in Moscow which will discuss ways of ensuring a healthy world atmosphere and developing bilateral relations. The establishment of good neighbourly relations between Japan and the USSR in the political, economic and cultural spheres serves as a guarantee for stable relations between the two nations and an important factor of peace and prosperity in Asia, parliament

upper chamber deputy from the Socialist Party D. Katayama told a TASS correspondent.

Promotion of trade and economic links with the Soviet Union, he said, would help stabilize the Japanese economy, now largely dependent on the economic situation in the USA. The development of contacts in all areas and broader cultural exchange would help facilitate understanding between our peoples. We are neighbours and should use all the opportunities to learn more about each other, he emphasized.

Science and technology

ELECTRONICS

TO SAVE HOT WATER

At first glance, the idea of using electronics in plumbing seems a waste. It has been estimated, however, that one makes use of only fifteen per cent of the hot water for washing, with the rest going waste. In order to cut out the waste, and to bring down the energy consumed in the heating process, French specialists have come out with an idea: they replaced traditional turning taps with electronic valves fitted with optic sensors. The tap is automatically kept shut, opening only when a hand gets near it. This solution is of particular interest to surgeons who will have no need to touch germ-infested things each time they want to wash their hands.

TERMITES AS PROSPECTORS

There is no need to penetrate deep inside the Earth's crust to find deposits of non-ferrous metals. The only thing the prospectors have to do is to take a closer look at beeps made by termites. This conclusion was

made by staff members of the Geological Department of Sri Venkateswara University in the city of Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh state).

The scientists carried out a spectrum analysis of materials used by the insects to build their homes. It turned out that samples taken from termite heaps in the area of three different deposits of vanadium, chromium and copper have high contents of these metals. The termites possess the ability to take out of the metal ores fractions of metals which they can use as construction material. This can be of substantial significance to prospectors.

DESERT TO BE IRRIGATED

In Libya, preparations are being made towards a huge project to irrigate desert lands. Water will flow to the country's arid zones from the underground richest water springs in the Kufra oasis along a 4,000-kilometre pipeline. It is believed that in this way, nearly 180 square kilometres of land can be successfully irrigated.

OF INTEREST

Important finds

Early this year, a previously unknown piece written by Johann Sebastian Bach was found in West Germany, reports the International Bach Research Institute in the city of Stuttgart.

The Institute's staff members have shown that the piece which begins with the words, "Only Think, the Children of My Father" was written by the great German composer. The score of Bach's piece was found quite by chance in one of the archives where scores of 123 other choral works were found. The authorship of most of them is ascribed

to Christian Friedrich Pachel, a musician and copyist of Bach's music, while no authors have been established for 31 other pieces. It is quite possible that some of them were written by Bach, the newspaper "Magyar Hirlap" reports.

A picture found in the cellar of a house in the village of San Bartolome, Vibero was painted by Titian. This sensational conclusion was made by art experts in Italy. Professor Giuseppe Paoletti says that the canvas which depicts two angels "is undoubtedly the work of the great Renaissance master". The newspaper "Frankfurter Allgemeine" says the picture dis-

Had Columbus a transmitter?

In connection with the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' discovery of America, an Italian newspaper has decided to find out how gullible and well-informed its readers are.

In one of its Saturday issues it printed an advertisement: "Historical relic of a cheap offer: Christopher Columbus' onboard radio." Before long, 64 readers responded by writing that they would like to buy the great sailor's transmitter.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THREE YEARS OF STRUGGLE

Three years ago, forty women with their children left the Welsh city of Cardiff on a 200-kilometre march towards the site of Greenham Common west of London in Berkshire, writes Vikenty Medvedev in IZVESTIA.

The siege of Greenham Common continues, he notes. This is a double siege. The women do not leave their tents, nor do they remove their pickets from the American missile base. The police, on their part, do not lift the siege of their "peace camp". On the one side there are the best, the purest strivings of millions of people — strivings arising from concern over a peaceful future for this planet Earth. On the other, there is protection of the interests of all those who are ready to play with the fate of the world. That is why the tent towns near Greenham Common have turned into an impregnable fortress, a stronghold which defies all repressions. They are not to be taken by any means, fair or foul.

DANGEROUS 'DEFENCE'

This year's White Book on Defence published recently by the Japanese National Defence Department stresses that the strengthening of the military alliance with Washington and the presence of American armed forces on Japanese soil still remain the backbone of the country's military policies, writes K. Kozlov, D. Sc. (Military), in the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. The White Book claims that the American bases in Japan are needed to protect the country from a fictitious Soviet military threat.

However, numerous facts show that in reality the Pentagon has set up hundreds of bases and military installations in Japan for purposes remote from the defence of this country. It is not defence purposes that it maintains nearly fifty thousand servicemen there for, American strategists make statements on this account far more open than what is said in the White Book. A special report presented by the Defence Department in Washington to the American Congress unambiguously says that all the American forces in Japan are part of the United States' forward defence system. It is well known today that the Pentagon describes as forward defence the creation along the Soviet border and the borders of other socialist states of springboards for a nuclear attack — places, which will become targets for retaliatory blows in case of a military conflict, stresses the author.

NOOZE DISGUISED AS AID

The wide-ranging arsenal of neocolonialist methods for plunder has been of late including more and more prominently a policy pursued by the foreign, mostly American banks, aimed at further tightening of the noose of debts on the developing countries and at gaining new political and economic concessions on this basis, writes V. Smirnov in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

The foreign debts, which have been imposed on the newly independent states through their inequitable position in the system of the world capitalist economy, have assumed enormous proportions, the author notes. By early 1984, the developing countries' foreign debts stood at \$16 thousand million dollars, a 4.5-time increase against 1975. At present, the developing countries are forced to spend between one-fourth and one-third of their export earnings on repayment of their foreign debts.

The problem of growth and repayment of debts incurred by the developing countries is further aggravated by the policies of unrepentant increases in the bank lending rates, particularly heavily pursued by the American banks. These policies arise, first and foremost, from the need to cover the colossal spendings on the arms race by the United States.

JUSTICE SHOULD PREVAIL

The closer the day on which Florio Martella, a judge from Rome who investigates the version about the involvement of Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II, promised to make public his decision, whether there should be a trial or not, the louder and more hysterical is the propaganda orchestration of this provocative case, writes I. Ivanov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

According to the Italian legislation, a trial can only begin if there is weighty evidence to support the case, the author notes. Antonov's lawyers, who have thoroughly studied the many volumes of the case, categorically state that there is not a single shred of evidence against Antonov.

Will justice prevail? Or is the truth going to be, for an umpteenth time, sacrificed on the altar of political reactions? Let us hope, the author writes, that the voice of consciousness will prove louder and that Sergei Antonov will be able at long last to embrace his relatives at home.

Robbery in a jail

Prisoners in Pompano Beach, Florida, were shocked when a stranger wearing a mask burst into a cell full of petty thieves and aimed a pistol at them and said: "Sit still. It's robbery!" He took their translator, alarm clock, watches and other things, and vanished. We are all indignant, the staff and the prisoners, said the prison chief to reporters. Just think: it is impossible to feel safe even in a jail.

1984.10.15.16

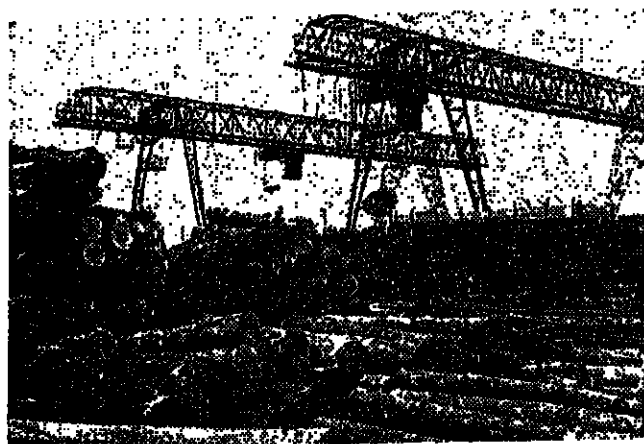
Round the Soviet Union

THE SALMON SHOALS IN THE SEA OF OKHOTSK HAVE BEEN REPLENISHED WITH 14 MILLION FISHES. This is the number of the small fry (el) out in marine pastures by a new fish nursery (the first in the Maritime Region) built in the estuary of the Gila River flowing through the taiga. As part of the large-scale Soviet programme "Sturgeon", which is being implemented in the Far East, construction has started on another nursery of the same type. It has a capacity of 30 million small fry of salmon a year.

STILL SMALLER IN SIZE HAVE BECOME VOYAGER'S ALARM CLOCKS MANUFACTURED BY THE CLOCK FACTORY IN THE BYELORUSSIAN CAPITAL, MINSK. Using the same mechanism as the one in the matchbox-size alarm clock which has gained popularity in this country, specialists have improved upon the electronic block which gives the signal, reducing it to nearly half the dimensions of the timepieces. The first batch of such alarm clocks is already on sale.

THE 6TH SYMPOSIUM OF SOVIET AND AMERICAN CARDIOLOGISTS IS TAKING PLACE IN BAKU, CAPITAL OF SOVIET AZERBAIJAN. It was organized in line with an intergovernmental agreement on medical science and health protection. The delegates have already exchanged information on the new results of clinical experiments in biochemistry and physiology of the heart muscle and are now familiarizing themselves with the works of Azerbaijan cardiologists at the republic's scientific offices.

Timber — an important cargo for BAM



The Urel-2 railway station on BAM.

The USSR is the biggest timber power in the world. It occupies one-sixth of the inhabited land area of the Earth and has a quarter of the world's timber reserves. The territory adjacent to the Baikal-Amur Railway (BAM) — over 100 million hectares — is one of the country's richest in timber areas.

The most valuable coniferous species grow there — Dahurian larch, Jeldo spruce, and Siberian fir. These are the species which produce high-quality construction timber, cellulose, varnishes, paints, and tanning agents.

It is planned to set up 14 major logging enterprises in the coastal and eastern sections of BAM. More than a half of them are already in operation. The first part of the Tunguruk timber-industry complex went into operation recently. Its designed capacity is over one million cubic metres of timber a year.

When these enterprises go into operation the output of logging done in the Khabarovsk Territory and the Amur Region will double and reach 15 million cubic metres a year. But already now timber is the main cargo for BAM.

The growth of logging in the BAM zone will help the development of other industries, like, for example, pulp-and-paper and furniture making. The Amur pulp-and-cardboard works and a woodworking plant are already functioning in the Khabarovsk Territory. It is planned also to build new pulp-and-paper industry enterprises.

The Far East figures prominently already today in our country in timber processing being responsible for over eight per cent of removal of logs and 7.5 per cent of pulp production. In the future it will develop into one of the biggest Soviet centres for logging and for wood chemistry.



The team of lumberjacks from the Sredne-Amursk integrated logging and lumbering enterprise built in the BAM zone.

The Vakhsh is dammed

An important event is planned in the deep gorge of Pamir-Alai where the hydropower station is being built. The waters of the Vakhsh now flow along a new dam — a unique tunnel under the stones of the Pamir Ridge.

The tunnel was bored in a cliff on the right bank, 959 metres long and 13.5 metres in diameter. The Soviet hydropower engineering construction has never a such water lines for power stations.

This December the first of the Vakhsh station, part of the Vakhsh chain, will go into operation a whole year ahead of schedule.

MOORAGES FOR CONTAINERS

The container terminal at the Vakhsh station, built on the Black Sea, is in phase now makes it possible to handle about 5,000 containers a time.

The complex is fitted with efficient transshipment equipment controlled by a computer. This helps organize the livery of containers, motor vehicles to the turn-around of ships.

Special moorages for containers have also been built at the Odessa and Yalta ports. Till the end of the five-year plan period the volume of goods in containers at the ports will increase by 1.5 tonnes a year.

Places to visit

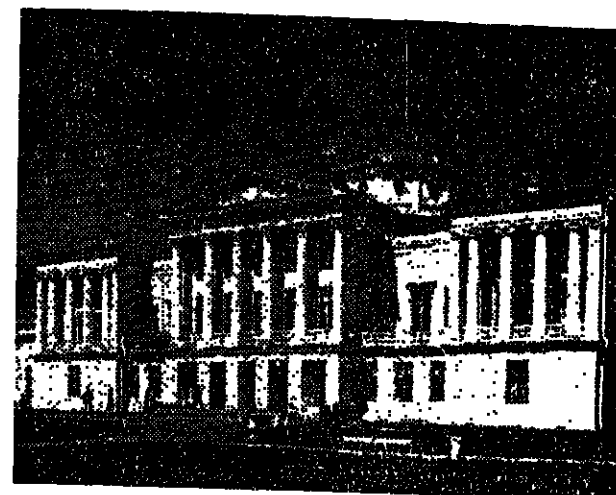
The exquisiteness of the snow-white colonnade and the park which encompasses in a semi-circle the ensemble of the Palace built in Classic style give visitors the first impression of Ostankino, one of the most interesting pieces of 17th-18th-century architecture. In the past, Ostankino used to be part of the extensive estate owned by the Counts Sheremetevs. On May 1, 1919, a decree issued by the Soviet Government turned it into a museum.

The Palace contains valuable paintings by 18th-19th-century Russian and foreign masters. It has splendid collections of sculpture and engravings. The decorative and artistic splendour, the interiors of the Palace excel not only in wealth and beauty, but also in the mastery of artistic precision.

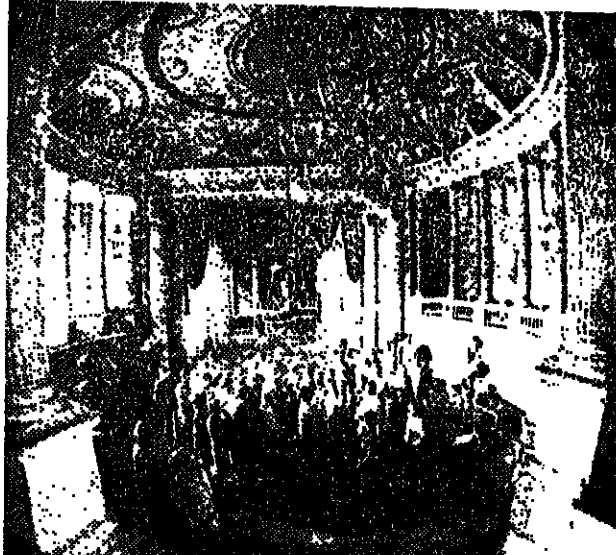
The famous Palace which was mostly built and decorated by Russian artists, architects and builders is an example of Russian Classicism which has come down to us and which represents, in the fullest sense of the word, art of the 17th-18th centuries.

The Ostankino Theatre played an important role in the history of Russian culture. Its fame was created by more than 200 artists, dancers and musicians. The complex is fitted with efficient transshipment equipment controlled by a computer. This helps organize the livery of containers, motor vehicles to the turn-around of ships.

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THE PALACE MUSEUM OF SERF ART



Below: the auditorium and stage of the theatre where between 200 and 250 spectators used to be entertained.

'Sputnik' Invites guests to the Festival

More than twenty thousand foreign and Soviet tourists will be received in this country by the International Youth Travel Bureau "Sputnik" next summer. They will come as guests to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, said a "Sputnik" spokesman addressing a press conference in Moscow.

The guests of the Festival, who will go on tours of Soviet cities before and during the event, will not only take a pleasant rest in international youth centres and have interesting meetings, but will also be able to enjoy the Festival programmes crowded with various events. The Festival movement will be promoted by an international train which in June 1985 will go to the capitals of the previous Festivals — Vienna, Budapest, Prague, Berlin, Warsaw, and Helsinki, after that returning back to Moscow.

New methods of teaching languages

The Kiev Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages has held its 11th academic and practical conference on the subject: "The main intensification trends in the teaching of foreign languages at institutes and schools. Use of modern educational methods in accelerating language teaching".

Representatives of 54 institutes, universities and schools from 39 Soviet cities exchanged academic and practical experience in the introduction of new teaching methods. Besides foreign language teachers, the conference was attended by psychologists, specialists in controlled audio-visual media most suitable for the educational process, as well as educational machine design engineers.

Alla REZNIKOVA

VIEWPOINT

A new stage in Soviet health protection system

Alexei DAROV

The USSR is the recognized leader in the per capita number of physicians (over a third of all the world's physicians) and of hospital beds. Medical aid is brought as near as possible to the population. Some 60,000 of curative and disease-prevention establishments are uniformly spread all over the country.

The Soviet health service is equipped with the latest in medical technology — laboratories, diagnostic apparatuses, and the necessary automatic and semi-automatic devices. More than 400 specialized research establishments, over 8,000 specialized secondary schools, some 100 institutes and 17 physicians' advanced study institutes develop medical science and train personnel.

1914 is the first year of the beginning of a new stage in the development of health services in the USSR. The state poses a task — which is unprecedented not only for the USSR, but for any other country as well — of carrying out medical checkups on the entire population of 275 million people.

The first attempts to carry out such disease-prevention measures were made in the country back in the 20s and 30s. However, the attempts failed at the time, nor could they be successful because no adequate foundation for health service — no personnel, no clear-cut scientific concept for implementing such a large-scale operation had yet been built up.

But the situation in the 80s is quite different. Alongside the well-developed material-technical base for the health service and the existence of skilled personnel, the health service in the USSR has also accumulated sufficient experience in the implementation of the main task in its activities — the prevention of diseases. Nearly 120 million people underwent annual medical checkups and some 60 million are registered at disease-prevention centres.

Now the medical checkups of the population will be at least doubled. Every person in the country will be required to undergo disease-prevention checkups not less than once a year. This will make it possible to reveal and prevent the development of four of the most dangerous groups of diseases — cardiovascular, cancer, chronic non-specific pulmonary and endocrine diseases.

The programme for universal disease-prevention checkups in the USSR is to be realized in two stages. The first stage, designed to last 3-4 years, has already started.

Estimates show that to hold disease-prevention checkups of the urban population there are quite enough doctors (part from surgeons, who are to be invited from hospitals to do this work) as the staff of outpatient clinics and polyclinics. The situation in the countryside is more complicated. Here we shall have to make do, until 1988, with checkups mainly through information volunteered by the people themselves. But it is planned, also for this period (1988-1990), to considerably step up the training of personnel for rural outpatient clinics and disease-prevention centres.

After overcoming all these complications and having accumulated the necessary experience, the Soviet health service, during the second stage of the exercise (1990-1995), will get a complete picture of the health of the country's entire population.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NUCLEAR POWER ENGINEERING IN THE USSR

The USSR Power Engineering and Electrification Minister Pyotr Neporozhni writes in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA about the significance of nuclear power engineering for the Soviet national economy.

Last year, nearly 110 thousand million kilowatt-hours of electricity was produced from nuclear fuel. This let the country save nearly fifty million tonnes of organic fuel. This year, the share of electricity to be supplied by nuclear projects will be even bigger. Throughout the year, consumers will be supplied with nearly 140 thousand million kWh of electricity from nuclear stations. This amounts to saving between 70 and 75 million tonnes of organic fuel.

Today, nuclear fuel is used not only to produce electricity. An atomic thermal power plant is operating in the town of Bilibino. Under construction are plants that will supply both electricity and heat in the cities of Odessa and Minsk and there are similar installations in Voronezh and Gorky. Such "boiler plants" using nuclear fuel are highly economical. Each of them can supply both heat and electricity to major cities with populations of 600 thousand.

More nuclear projects are built in the European part of the Soviet Union, writes the Minister. The reason is that this part of the country consumes up to eighty per cent of the electricity produced. However, most (up to 70 per cent) of the fuel reserves lie in the Eastern part of the USSR.

What is the way out? To get fuel in the Western part, another Trans-Siberian railway must be built. This would be expensive, and might take a long time. There is no need to do this, as the shortage of electricity can be covered by nuclear stations in central Soviet Union. Today, with thirty-five nuclear power units already operating, these projects have a total capacity of 21 million kilowatts.

SUBSTITUTE FOR BLOOD?

Professor of Medicine, Nikolai Turkevich, writes in the newspaper TRUD about problems involved in the creation of "synthetic" blood. The donor network is more developed in the Soviet Union than anywhere else in the world. But the limit of the bioactivity of "live" blood is a month or a month and a half, and this exactly makes scientists look for substances which could be reliable substitutes for blood.

Several of them have already been found. Among them, the so-called perfluorine compound, which has fluorine as its base. Yet by a series of physical parameters it differs from blood and cannot fully replace it.

Recently Soviet scientists developed a compound which has a mixture of iron and oxygen. This is a white liquid (emulsion) which may be kept for a year in normal temperatures. It may be injected into the human body any minute and will not stop the heart from beating if the patient lost 80 per cent of his blood, or even a hundred under clinical conditions. So far there have been tests on animals, and in roughly a year's time the medicine will be used clinically. One more replacement has been developed — a brownish powder. If these two substances are combined chemically the resultant mixture will carry out the functions of the carrier of oxygen in the body no worse than conceived by nature itself, the paper emphasizes.

THE GEM OF SOVIET NORTH

This year the Institute of the Economics and Organization of Industrial Production of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences held a special expedition in Yakutia to study the problems of the region on the spot and give recommendations. Its head was Academician Abel Aganbegyan. IZVESTIA carries an interview with him, in which he specifically tells of his views of the future of Yakutia.

Yakutia covers one-seventh of all Soviet territory. True, its population is only 980,000. This vast territory is poorly explored — no prospecting wells have yet been drilled on its greater part. But what we already know now amazes us in the diversity and resources of natural riches this region evidently has no equals. In fact, Yakutia has the entire Mendeleev Table. Yakutia is a real "gem" of the North.

Now a powerful open-pit coal pit has been built in the region and under construction is the country's biggest coal-processing factory of a new generation with the latest equipment. Recently built is the Nerungui power station. A powerful construction base has been given existence.

The issue is being considered now of the construction of a railway between Borkhiti and Tommoli, which will be possibly continued to the republic's capital Yakutsk. This line will give access to the populated areas of new most valuable fields of mining, iron ore, and opaline raw materials, which the Siberian economy so much lacks. It will arrive in Aldan — the well-known gold-mining area, which also has pockets of mica, graphite, and such unique construction materials as vermiculite, diopside, etc.

But Yakutia's main riches, I think, are oil and gas. It has a vast oil- and gas-bearing province. I have no doubt that already by the end of the century the region will become one of the largest oil and gas producers.

WORKING PAST RETIREMENT AGE

Today, when we have witnessed a considerable increase in the median life span and in the number of people employed over much longer time than in the past, retirement age, many of those who reach the pensionable age continue with their jobs. The way the people of how to use people who can retire on pension is a problem in Azerbaijan, a republic in the Soviet Caucasus, is described in the daily newspaper PRAVDA. The Azerbaijan Social Security Minister M. Kadyrov says:

In Azerbaijan, forty-four per cent of people entitled to old-age pension continue to work. And out of these who are of the national economy, and out of these who are retired on a pension for the first time between 1981 and 1984 — seventy per cent. Many industries have created favourable conditions for such people to continue working. We have a most rational combination of numbers between young and elderly workers.

Let me quote some figures. In the oil-extracting industry and oil refineries there are 190 people entitled to an old-age pension. In the steel and non-ferrous metallurgy — 185 such people. In the chemical and petrochemical industries — 150. In the chemical and petrochemical industries — 150 employees past retiring age in every thousand workers. These people occupy jobs which until recently were mostly regarded as fit only for younger people — as drill operators, mine shaft sinkers, electroplaters, operators extracting oil and gas, machinists and power plant operators.

A selective poll in the Azerbaijan industries has shown that an absolute majority would like to continue their previous employment if earlier conditions were created for them, and the amount of work and the working day and week were favourable conditions. The sample possibilities for these labour veterans under the Soviet legislation. The labour veterans have helped in piloting this by the social security and commissions set up by the medical experts. In the past three years have received qualified medical examinations and recommendations on a positive basis from these commissions. We have had a positive experience gained by a number of industries which are setting up teams of people who are employed in working shifts.

'Scientific American' or 'In the World of Science'

Moscow has hosted, for the first time, an annual seminar of the "Scientific American" magazine. It was attended by over a hundred publishers, editors, and representatives of regional publishing houses in charge of advertising information and commercial operations. The magazine was founded in 1845 in the USA, and its Russian edition has been in publication in the USSR since 1953 under the title "V Mire Nauki" ("In the World of Science").

Under an agreement with the American editorial board "V Mire Nauki" is also preparing special works by Soviet authors to be published soon by "Scientific American". Among them is an article by Academician A. Tselikov on continuous processes in metallurgy and engineering, and another by the USSR Geology Minister, Ye. Kozlov on superdeep drilling.

Our magazine is actually an international one, has a circulation of over one million copies. Its readers are mainly scientists, engineers and technicians. "Scientific American" Company Inc. It is gratifying, he went on to say, that people in the USSR can learn about the achievements of American science and that American scientists have an opportunity to learn about research results in the USSR.

In the course of the seminar there will be an interesting exchange of a meeting of American and Soviet scientists via a special TV bridge, specifically discussing issues of thermodynamics.

clear synthesis, genetics, the origins of the Universe and self-organizing. The video recording will later be shown both on American and Soviet television. This is another indication that scientists of both countries may and should develop cooperation for the good of entire mankind, for the sake of peace and universal progress.

Ernest POLIVANNY



These pictures were taken at a Moscow Show of Utility Dogs held over the weekend at the Bilek Equestrian Complex. German shepherds, collies, St. Bernards and other valuable species competed in the speed of reaction, agility, overcoming obstacles, and exterior beauty. The wife of a utility dog for man's needs invariably drew here lots of visitors.

Older than a century

The oldest villager in the mountainous village Skefi in Adzharia, an autonomous republic in Georgia, Mervud Kiemedovich Davitadze, is 127 years old. In order to suit all the guests who have come to congratulate the old man, the festive table was laid in the garden, as his children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren alone number 87 people. They include agriculturalists, doctors, engineers and teachers.

Mervud Davitadze was one of the founders of a collective farm in the village. He was a tobacco grower, although he did not smoke himself. He says he has never taken ill in his life, and he believes that the main medicine for all illnesses is work in the open air. Even now he would go out to work an hour or two every day in his garden.

There are more than forty centenarians in the Adzharia Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. They all continue to work.



These pictures were taken at a Moscow Show of Utility Dogs held over the weekend at the Bilek Equestrian Complex. German shepherds, collies, St. Bernards and other valuable species competed in the speed of reaction, agility, overcoming obstacles, and exterior beauty. The wife of a utility dog for man's needs invariably drew here lots of visitors.

Photos by Ye. Zhigalov

PROFILES

GALINA VOLCHEK

A short while ago, the Sovremennik Theatre which has one of the most popular companies in Moscow, gave its first-night performance of "The Inspector-General" by Nikolai Gogol produced by young art director, Valery Fokin. The chief art director at Sovremennik, Galina Volchek, played the part of town governor's wife, Anna Andreyevna. At present, Galina Volchek is rehearsing a part in Edward Albee's play, "Who Is Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" Is this something accidental, or is it an unexpected turn of fate? Not at all. To Galina Volchek, who graduated from the School-Studio at the Moscow Art Theatre and began her career as an actress, this is only natural.

She created bright, unforgettable images in plays staged at Sovremennik. They are bread-cutter, Nyurka in "A Life for the Tsar" (by Viktor Rozov), the old pilgrim woman Grachikha in the tragedy, "Without a Cross" based on a novel by Vladimir Tendryakov, Mother in "The Appointment" (by Alexander Volodin) and Anna in Edward Albee's "The Ballad of the Sad Cafe".

If acting as an actress is also left in Galina Volchek's work as an art director, she understands actors perfectly well, knows their psychology, and has a keen appreciation of all the nuances of an actor's mind. She is aware of the hidden springs which, when pressed, open up surprising, unexpected possibilities in an actor's talent of which he may not be aware himself.

The unbound improvisation in the actors' play was felt in her very first work as an art director — the 1982 production of "Two for the Seesaw" by William Gibson, which the Sovremennik Company is still staging.

The strictness and refinement of the theatrical form and the desire to concentrate all her attention on the inner life of the hero, his character and his life, is the hallmark of Galina Volchek's artistry. This can also be seen from certain plays she has staged: Viktor Rozov's "The Common Story" (based on Ivan Goncharov's novel), a play which won her the State Prize; "The Train", a tragic war novel by Mikhail Reshetin



"The Lower Depths" by Gorky; "The Cherry Orchard" by Chekhov; "Feedback" by Alexander Gelman; Konstantin Simonov's "From Lopsided Notes" and Chekhov's "The Three Sisters". Galina Volchek's art is acclaimed not only in this country, but also abroad. She has staged a number of plays of the Russian classics and modern Soviet repertoire at theatres in Hungary, the German Democratic Republic and the United States. Volchek believes this to be very important not only in the theatrical plane.

The theatre brings people much closer together than any other art, since it is designed for a most immediate contact between people, she says. This contact exists between performers and spectators, and between those who produce the play.

Timed to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascist Germany in World War II, the Sovremennik Company, whose repertoire contains several remarkable plays dedicated to heroes of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, is now rehearsing the production of Georgi Baklanov's novel, "Forever Nineteen", for this year's theatrical season. The theatre also plans to stage Mikhail Reshetin's play, "The Twin", which he specially wrote for the Sovremennik Company. Natalya KUROVA

LITERARY PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

A meeting between a delegation of prominent British writers and their Soviet colleagues recently took place in Moscow.

Can literature actively influence the development of society? Can books change anything in public morals, or can they only serve as a medium for knowing more about man and the world? What are the mutual links between literature and the mass media? These are only a few of the problems discussed at the meeting.

The topicality of such dialogues is particularly obvious in conditions of the present-day aggravated international situation and the growing threat of nuclear disaster, when the con-

sciousness and social responsibility of a writer acquires a particular importance. This was recognized by all the delegates.

Whereas this was the first meeting between Soviet and British authors, meetings of this kind with American men of letters have become a regular thing. Six such meetings, alternating in the United States and the Soviet Union, have already taken place.

Yuri Verchenko, Secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Writers, says that there is nearly one hundred countries in the orbit of international literary organization.

Another Soviet poet at the Mallarmé Academy

Soviet poet Yevgeny Vinokurov has been elected member of the Mallarmé Academy.

The Academy, which was founded in 1937, has thirty members. Among its foreign

corresponding members are well-known poets of our time as Lawrence Durrell, Victor Alexandrov, Yannis Ritsis and Andrei Voznesensky.

MELODIES OF INDIA

A show-sale of records from India has opened in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan.

The choice is vast: every year the Melodia firm gets from India 60,000 records. Some of them are known to the buyers featuring songs and tunes from

popular Indian films. Of great interest are recordings of folk songs and classical music.

The show features works by the People's Artist of the USSR, laureate of the Jawahar Nehru International award, M. Abdulayev from his art devoted to India.



This picture was taken by our reporter Vladimir Babashov at a concert of Nicaraguan artists at the Variety Theatre in Moscow. This folkloric dance ensemble is on its first tour of the Soviet Union. The programme includes dances, music and songs of the Nicaraguan people. The group is led by Irene Lopez.

WHAT'S ON!

October 2-5

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlovsk Sq.). Guest performances by the Maldivyayev Opera and Ballet Theatre from Kirghizia: 2 — Bolshoi, "Mephistopheles" (opera), 3 — Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet). 4 — A concert by prominent artists from Kirghizia. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 5 — Herfel, "Vain Precautions" (ballet). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 3 — Pugni, Glier, Vasilenko, "Bambalade" (ballet), 4 — Khrennikov, "Dorobee" (opera), 5 — Yurovsky, "The Criminal Sailor" (ballet). Operetta Theatre (Pushkinskaya St.). 3 — Cocca, "Les Parents Terribles" (performed by the Soviet Army Theatre), 4 — Felman, "An Old Comedy", 5 — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry".

FILMS

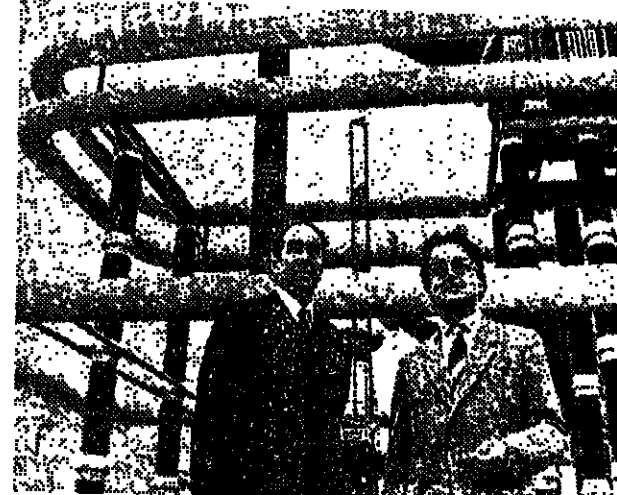
Accomplices (Corky Film Studio, USSR). About the difficult fate of a young man, former criminal.

EXHIBITIONS

Pushkin Museum of the Arts (12 Volkonskaya St.). "Paintings and Drawings by West European Artists of the 15th-19th Centuries" exhibition from the "New Donatone" collection of doctor Valentin Vassilov (Moscow) are on display from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Kropotkinskaya. Exhibition Hall. Moscow International Protection Society (101 Kuznetsky Prospekt). "Creative" exhibition featuring works by wooden sculpture.

BUSINESS

Tour goods for Soviet customers



The staff of the Leningrad research institute for transmission of high voltage DC electric current over long distances has been working for more than 20 years in close cooperation with GDR specialists. The GDR exports high-voltage equipment to the USSR. In the current five-year plan period (1981-85) the tour firm in Dresden has prepared for the Leningrad institute a set of equipment, including a pulse-voltage generator and a cascade of high voltage transformers equipped with automatic measuring systems. Soviet scientists use them for trials connected with the building and maintenance of superhigh voltage transmission lines.

Pictures show: A GDR high-voltage transformer being used to test equipment for transmission lines under construction. Nikolai Tikhonov, head of research, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and winner of the USSR State Prize (left), and Dr. Johann Spielberg (right), chief designer of the Tour firm.

Days of Danish Technology in Moscow

Days of Danish Technology will take place between October 2 and 5. Danish firms have repeatedly held such events in the USSR. The previous Days took place in 1982.

The programme of the Days includes a scientific-technical symposium and an exhibition of scientific equipment and instruments manufactured by the 31 firms, among them: Anhydros, Dals, Grindsted, Hoyer, Sjo Alomster, Oticon, Storno and others.

The exhibition will show scientific instruments and medical technology, control systems and microcomputer technology, garage equipment and radio-telephones.

Also to be exhibited are machines and equipment for food and chemical industries, shipbuilding, the processing of industrial refuse, as well as state machines for post offices, refrigeration installations and air conditioners.

A CMEA countries exposition

"CAMEXPO-84" is the name for the first joint CMEA countries exposition to open in Mexico City on November 9 to last for a fortnight.

The expo will show the most important fields of the CMEA economic, scientific and technological cooperation. There will

be special sections on "Fuel-energy raw materials", "Specialization and joint production in CMEA", "Agriculture", "Intercoms", "Developing countries and CMEA. Training of personnel", "CMEA and Latin America. CMEA and Mexico".

bus, 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Arbatskaya. Bus 89. Ticket 2.

CONCERT HALLS

Olympic Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 3, 4, 5 The Neoton pop group from Hungary. Starting 8 p.m. and 8 p.m. Segre.

Dynamo Palace of Sport (38 Luchinskaya St.). 5 — A concert featuring variety performers. Express ensemble and the "You and I".

SPORTS

Chess Hall of Columns, House of Trade Unions (1 Pushkinskaya St.). 3 and 5 — World title match. Anatoly Karpov (USSR) vs Gari Kasparov (USSR). 1 p.m. (both days).

Ninth and tenth games are to be played these days.

TRANSPORT HOURS Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 1.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxi 24-hour service, twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 24-hour service, telephone 223-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

FOOTBALL

Lenin Central Stadium. 3 — UEFA Cup. 1/32 finals. Second match. Spartak (Moscow, USSR) vs Odense (Denmark). 7 p.m. Spartak outplayed Odense (5-1) in the first match.

ICE HOCKEY Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 2 — Moscow Spartak vs Sverdlovsk Avtomobilist. 6.45 p.m.

RACING Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 3 and 5 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

October 2-5 In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather with clear spells and no rain. Morning and night mist in places. Temperatures will gradually rise to 5°-10°C at night and to 15°, 16°C during the day, SW wind, 2-5 mps.

SOVIET RAIL IN 1984
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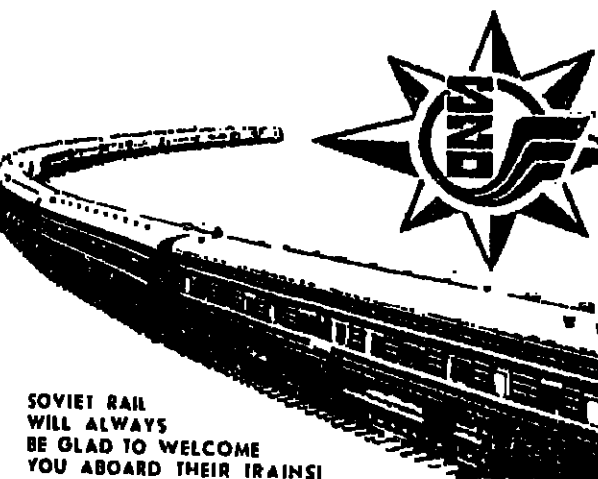
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TRAVEL THE CHEAP WAY BY TRAIN

For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services, please contact your nearest travel agent or tourist office.



SOVIET RAILWAYS

SOVIET AZERBAIJAN AT THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

The Centre for International Trade, Scientific and Technical Relations with Foreign Countries in Moscow is holding Days of Azerbaijan, a Soviet republic in the Caucasus. It is being organized by the FTO Sovincen. The holding of Days of Soviet republics has become a good tradition. These events will afford representatives of business communities of foreign countries the opportunity to have a better knowledge of achievements made by the constituent republics in culture, and of the customs and everyday life of the Soviet peoples. They also promote friendly relations.

At present Soviet Azerbaijan exports 360 products ranging from traditional petrochemical to the most sophisticated machines and equipment to 80 foreign countries. Azerbaijani scientists

and specialists design and carry out several projects jointly with their colleagues in socialist and developing countries. Students from seventy countries are receiving higher and special technical education in Azerbaijani colleges and universities. The Days of Azerbaijan will continue till October 10.

Contacts and contracts

© In Warsaw, a Soviet-Polish agreement has been signed on further cooperation in aircraft construction. Under the agreement, the two countries are to produce a number of civilian aircraft, including those for use in agriculture, as well as make joint deliveries of materials and aviation technologies.

Philately



The USSR Ministry of Communications has launched into circulation a postage stamp dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria. The nominal price is 5 kopeks. Another stamp (right) has been issued in honour of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution. The nominal price is 5 kopeks.

Anniversary stamps



Visiting the president

For several weeks one of many halls at the Palazzo del Quirinale in Rome served as a studio for the Soviet artist Ilya Glazunov, while he painted a portrait of Italy's President Alessandro Pertini.

"Before starting work on a new portrait I feel on edge just like an actor does before going on stage," said the artist. "It is very important for me to feel inner tones of the human soul, to understand his character and appreciate him psychologically. First of all, I should decide and see in my mind what the future portrait should be like, how to portray personality, whether it be a BAM builder or a Nicaraguan freedom fighter. I had the same feeling when I painted portraits of other famous political figures of our time: Indira Gandhi, Fidel Castro, Salvador Allende, Urho Kekkonen and others.

"Every time I have the opportunity of painting portraits of such bright personalities," the artist continues, "the particularly interesting and difficult task for me is to combine two aspects — conveying the intimacy of the inner world and the person's social role, his great responsibility for the country he leads.

"When I first met Alessandro Pertini, we had a long chat about art and literature: the president is very appreciative of our culture. During our talk I managed to form an image of this interesting and unusual person whose long life has been associated with the underground, guerrilla struggle and fascist torture-chambers. I was eager to start work."

The artist portrayed Alessandro Pertini standing, deep in thought, with slight smile. His eyes are particularly striking — they are kind and tired eyes of a man who has suffered much. And still they look youthfully bright.

To Mexico with 'Raymonda'

The Ballet Company of the Moscow Bolshoi Theatre has started a tour of Mexico. For the first time, foreign audiences are to see Glazunov's "Raymonda" staged by the theatre. This ballet has been included in the programme of performances in its entirety in Mexico City. In other places, the

Bolshoi Ballet Company will show scenes from "Raymonda", as well as from Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake", Adam's "Giselle", and some concert items. After a tour of the provinces, the Ballet Company will again return to Mexico City, where it will end its tour by showing the programme at the end of October.



Sh. Akmukhametov, "A Portrait of Turkish Film Actor, Khodzhan Ovezgelev". © F. Yesengaliyev, "Kara-Kapak Woman".